

Abstract

With the Suez crises, according to American administration in the lead with the president Eisenhower, was created a vacuum of power in the Middle East. This vacuum was in the eyes of the American government needed to fill sooner, than Soviet Union and isolate pro-soviet state, like Egypt and Syria. To this purpose, the Eisenhower doctrine was created, which should fight against international communism. On the basis of the analysis of doctrine and its use on the countries of the Middle East, examine with the method of diplomatic history, bachelor's thesis provides look at shaping of American foreign politics in 1957 and 1958 in the region of the Middle East and its application compare with the wording of the doctrine and also from the American view on decolonization. The author of the thesis, in conclusion, summarizes that doctrine was successful in intimidating Soviet union from larger engaging in region, but on the analysis of the use of the doctrine shows, that mostly the doctrine was used in the fight against Arab nationalism not against communism. Which was in contradiction with doctrine, which was supposed to fight only against communism.

Keywords

Eisenhower doctrine, United States, Middle East, international communism, Crisis of Suez.
Cold war, dekolonization